

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/019,472	03/04/2002	Lothar Quick	60680-1562	1398	
10291 7.	590 07/15/2004		EXAMINER		
RADER, FISHMAN & GRAUER PLLC 39533 WOODWARD AVENUE			PATEL, VISHAL A		
SUITE 140			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
BLOOMFIELI	O HILLS, MI 48304-06	10	3676		
			DATE MAILED: 07/15/2004	DATE MAILED: 07/15/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/019,472	QUICK, LOTHAR
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Vishal Patel	3676
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 M 2a)□ This action is FINAL. 2b)⊠ This 3)□ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the merits is
Disposition of Claims .		
4) □ Claim(s) 1,21,27,28,30,31 and 33-45 is/are per 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) □ Claim(s) 1,21,27,28,30,31 and 33-45 is/are rejection is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.	
Application Papers		,
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the objected to by the Examine. Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction. 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine.	epted or b) objected to by the Idrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	

Art Unit: 3676

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1, 21, 30, 33 and 34-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa (6,062,572) in view of Zerfass (DE 3611285 A1).

Hasegawa discloses a gasket (gasket of figures 1-2) having at least one metallic layer (1) including at least one gasket opening (opening 2a) and at least one bead (bead 3a). A deformation limiter (4) including at least one filler (filler is an inorganic substance, column 4, lines 14-18) and one bonding agent (resin, column 4, lines 10-12), wherein the filler and the bonding agent form a coating (coating of the deformation limiter 4). The coating is arranged in a bead (coating is arranged in a bead).

A mass proportion of the filler is greater than a proportion of the bonding agent (inorganic filler is the main component of the deformation limiter 4, column 4, line 5).

A mass of filler to the bonding agent is higher (since the main component of the deformation limiter is the filler).

The filler has particles having an average grain size. The particles of the filler consist of metal, an alloy, a resin, a ceramic and mixtures thereof.

Art Unit: 3676

The filler has a surface area in relation to the volume. The bonding agent is a thermosetting material (resin or epoxy are harden by heating the resin or epoxy). The coating is arranged in a bead (the deformation limiter 4 is a bead configuration).

The coating is applied in the form of a line of uneven width or height or shape (the coating of the deformation limiter is given thickness and a given pattern by means of conventional printing or metal spray or dispenser, column 6, lines 50-54).

In figure 4, the gasket is the same as the gasket of figure 1 but additionally has the coating applied to two facing side of a metallic layer (top and bottom of metal layer).

In figure 8, the gasket has two metallic layer (1a and 1b), a deformation limiter having coating (4) is applied to the metallic layer (1a) near the bead (3d) of a second metallic layer (1b). The coating having the same properties as described in figure 1 and above (mass proportion of filler and bonding agent).

A method of manufacturing a gasket comprising the step of applying a mixture containing at least one filler and one bonding agent to a metallic layer (column 4, lines 6-9). Hardening the applied coating (this is the case since resin or epoxy are harden). The hardening includes input of energy (heat is added to harden resin or epoxy). The applying step including printing the mixture on the metallic layer (column 4, line 9).

Hasegawa discloses the invention substantially as claimed above but fails to disclose that a mass ratio of filler to bonding agent is at least 2:1 and 9:1, at least 80% of the particles have an average grain size in the range between 5 to 100 micrometer, each particle of filler has a small surface area in relation a volume of the particle (this would be the case due to the size or shape of the particles), the particles have a smooth, rounded surface or are spherical and an additional

Art Unit: 3676

thermoplastic addition. Zerfass discloses a screen printable material having a bonding agent, a filler having particles of grain size in the range of between 5 to 100 micrometer, an additional thermoplastic addition (see abstract of Zerfass) and a mass ratio of the filler to bonding agent is at least 2:1 or 9:1. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the coating, the mass ratio of filler to bonding agent and the particle size of Hasegawa to have an additional thermoplastic addition, to be 2:1 or 9:1 and to be 5 to 100 micrometer, respectively as taught by Zerfass, to provide deformation limiter with high-pressure and heat resistance (abstract of Zerfass).

3. Claims 27-28 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa and Zerfass as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Smith (US. 5,702,111).

Hasegawa and Zerfass disclose the invention substantially as claimed above but fail to disclose that the particles to be of spherical form or have a small surface area in relation to the volume of the particle and the particles have a smoothed, rounded surface. Smith discloses a filer in a member to be spherical in shape (12) and the filler can be made of aluminum (column 3, lines 57-60). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure the particles of Hasegawa and Zerfass to be of spherical shape as taught by Smith, since choosing a shape of a filler would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art and would provide better thermal conductivity and heat transfer (column 3, lines 57-60).

4. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa and Zerfass as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Mitchell et al (US. 6,211,458).

人名德国威德法德西德 医神经管 医皮肤

Art Unit: 3676

Hasegawa and Zerfass disclose the invention substantially as claimed above and teach that the particles can be mixtures of metals such as metal and alloy but fail to disclose that the particle include a copper and tin alloy. Mitchell discloses a gasket or seal that has filler that are copper, nickel, aluminum, tin or tin alloy (column 6, lines 18-19). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the particles of Hasegawa and Zerfass to be of copper and tin alloy as taught by Mitchell, since having one metal and alloy be replaced by another metal and alloy is considered to be art equivalent.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 21, 27-28, 30-31 and 33-45 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vishal Patel whose telephone number is (703) 308-8495. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30 PM to 4:00 PM (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Swann, can be reached on (703) 306-4115.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-2168. Technology Center 3600 Customer Service is available at 703-308-1113. General Customer Service numbers are at 800-786-9199 or 703-308-9000. Fax Customer Service is available at 703-872-9325.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: 703-872-9326, for formal communications for entry before Final action: or, 703-872-9327, for formal communications for entry after Final action.

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park Five, 2451 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia, Seventh Floor (Receptionist suite adjacent to the elevator lobby).

1000 概 整件行到 计交通机 的确定的的

Art Unit: 3676

Page 6

VP July 9, 2004

> Judy J. Swann Supervisory Patent Examiner Tech. Center 3600

> > ROBERT J. SANDY PRIMARY EXAMINER